



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Explain our laughing, and our weeping,
 Explain our hoping, and our doubting,
 Our blushing, simpering, and pouting,
 Teach us all the enchanting arts,
 Of winning, and of keeping hearts ;
 Teach us, dear Doctor, if you can,
 To humble that proud creature—man ;
 To turn the wise ones into fools,
 The proud and insolent to tools,
 To make them all run helter skelter,
 Their necks into the marriage halter ;
 Then leave them to ourselves—with ease
 We'll rule and turn them as we please.
 Dear Doctor, if you grant our wishes,
 We promise you five hundred kisses ;
 And rather than th' affair be blundered,
 We'll give you six-score to the hundred.

The following lines, (written by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.) are on the pedestal of a beautiful marble bust of JOHN HORNE TOOKE ; a good likeness, executed about twelve years ago by the late Mr. Banks, Statuary,

in Newman-street....The Bust is now in the possession of Sir Francis Burdett, Piccadilly.

BEHOLD the man who, touch'd by human woe,
 Stood, tho' alone, oppression's constant foe ;
 With reason's light reviv'd the patriot flame,
 And dragg'd forth public guilt to public shame.
 Fell vengeance arm'd corruption's harpy tribe,
 And strove to murder whom she could not bribe.
 Dauntless he brav'd the storm ; still undismay'd,
 Proclaim'd the People and their rights betray'd ;
 Made Tyrants tremble on their blood-stain'd throne,
 And Truth and Freedom mark'd him for their own.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

MONS. VANPRAET has lately purchased for the Imperial library, a copy of the Venetian edition of Cicero, printed in 1534-7, by L. A. Giunta, in 4 vols. folio, and edited by Peter Victorinus ; in which are eight pages of various readings to the orations, printed in a small letter, in three columns. This copy is highly valuable, as we do not know any other, in which these various readings are to be found.

Mons. Heineken, having exposed a solution of very pure carbonat of potash to the action of the galvanic pile, found, that in three or four days the liquid next the negative pole had acquired a golden yellow colour ; and a very decided smell of oxymuriatic acid was perceptible. With the nitats of silver and of mercury, the yellow liquid formed a grumous precipitate ; and it completely destroyed the colour of litmus blue, and of ink. The liquid

next the positive pole was highly caustic. The conclusions he draws are, that potash and oxymuriatic acid are composed of the same principles, or of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, in different proportions.

It is a circumstance not a little remarkable, that Mons. Curaudau was led to form the same notion of the oxymuriatic acid at Paris, as Dr. Davy did about the same time at London. From the unfortunate circumstances of the times, it may be presumed, that there could be no communication between them ; but it is probable, that, though the merit of discovery is equally due to both these gentlemen, if it be not a fallacy, as some able chemists suppose, the priority rests with Mons. Curaudau, as his paper was read to the French Institute on the 5th of March, 1810.

The following is one of the expe-

riments, on which Mons. Curaudau founds his opinion. By combining oxymuriatic gas directly with nitrat of silver, a precipitate is formed, without any oxygen being disengaged: and, as the weight of the precipitate thrown down is proportional to that of the gas employed, he infers, that it is a compound of the muriatic radical and silver. He infers farther, that in this process the hydrogen of the acid disoxydates the silver, and the silver thus disoxydated, enters directly into combination with the muriatic radical, so as to form a *muriuret* of silver. Hence we see why potash in the humid way, and carbon in the dry, will not decompose this salt; and why, on the other hand, hydrogen so easily effects the reduction of the metal. The proportions assigned by Mons. Curaudau to the muriatic acid, are one part of hydrogen to thirty-three of oxymuriatic gas.

A potter, at Dijon, has found between some strata of fossil wood in the territory of Louhans, what he calls a fossil vegetable powder. It is of a cinnamon colour, burns with flame, and emits a peculiar smell, approaching to that of *olibanum*. Like amber and mineral caoutchouc, it appears analogous to resins.

On the 23d of November, 1810, at half after one in the afternoon, three atmospheric stones fell in the commune of Charsouville, canton of Meung, department of the Loiret. Their fall was accompanied by a series of detonations, which preceded it, and lasted some minutes. The sound of the explosions, to the number of three or four, followed by a rumbling noise occasioned by the echoes, was heard as loud at Orleans as at the place where the stones fell. It is said, that it was equally loud at Montargis, Salbri, Vierzon, and Blois: at all

which places it excited alarm, being supposed to arise from the blowing up of some gunpowder magazine. The explosions therefore must have taken place at a great height.

The fall of these stones was perpendicular, and without the appearance of any light, or ball of fire. One fell at Mortelle, but has not been found. The other two fell one at Villerai, the other at Moulinbrûlé. All these places are within the distance of a mile. One of the stones weighed about twenty pounds. It made a hole in the ground just large enough for its admission, in a perpendicular direction, driving up the earth to the height of eight or ten feet. The stone was taken out half an hour afterwards, when it was still so hot, that it could scarcely be held in the hands. It had a strong smell of gunpowder, which it retained till it was quite cold. The second stone formed a similar hole three feet deep. It weighed forty pounds, and was not taken out of the ground till eighteen hours after its fall, when it was without heat.

These stones were both shapeless masses, irregularly rounded at all their angles. They contain rather more ferruginous globules, than those that fell at l'Aigle, in Normandy; these globules are somewhat larger; and the colour of the stone, when broken, is lighter. They are quickly oxidized, very heavy, sufficiently hard to scratch glass, broken with difficulty, and the fracture is irregular and very fine grained. The external crust is a quarter of a line thick, and of a blackish gray colour. The substance of the stones is marked with a few black lines, irregular, very distinct, and from half a line to two lines broad. They traverse it indiscriminately in all directions, like the

veins of certain marbles. Does not this seem to indicate, that they existed previously to their fall, and were formed in the same manner as rocks, and not in the atmosphere? The day when these stones fell was remarkably calm and serene; the sun shone as bright as in one of the finest days of autumn, and not a cloud appeared above the horizon.

Professor Siegenbäck has published his answer to the question proposed by the Batavian Society, desiring a Demonstration of the richness and excellence of the Dutch language, and the means of obviating its progressive alteration, to which the prize was awarded. It is an 8vo. of 273 pages. The richness of a language, the Professor observes, does not consist in a great number of words to express the same object, which tends rather to render it confused and turgid: but a language is rich, when it possesses a suitable variety of words to express all the shades and modifications of every leading idea; when this variety of words is adapted to the differences of style it may be requisite to assume; and when it possesses the means of increasing its riches from its own resources. These three characters he applies successively to the Dutch language, and shows, that it leaves nothing to be desired in respect to either. Not having occasion to borrow from foreign languages, as it has sufficient resources in its own stores, it thus possesses peculiar force and perspicuity. It has the valuable property of placing the accent of each word on its most significant or leading part. In forming compound words, it pays particular attention to euphony. The discriminating force of its particles renders it equal, if not superior, to the Greek and Latin. It is equally adapted to the purposes of the orator

and the poet: of the orator, by its clearness, force, elegance, and rhythm: of the poet, by its abundance of picturesque expressions, the variety and freedom of its transpositions, its aptitude for imitative harmony, and that flexibility, whence it is susceptible of being alternately sublime, elegant and simple. Proofs of these perfections are adduced in apt quotations from the best authors. To prevent the corruption of the language, he recommends greater attention to the education of youth in this respect: good Anthologies, selections, and correct portable editions of the vernacular classics: a reformation of the stage: a proscription of the barbarisms adopted at the bar, and by the various members of administration, or persons connected with them: and particular care to stem the torrent of Germanisms and Gallicisms, which are as contemptible as they are ridiculous. Good dictionaries and good collections of synonymes would be powerful auxiliaries.

Mons. Malte-Brun is publishing an Abridgment of Universal Geography, or a description of all parts of the world, on a new plan, agreeably to the great natural divisions of the globe. It is to be comprised in five thick volumes, large 8vo. with an Atlas of 24 maps in small folio. The first and second vols. and the Atlas, were published in November last. It will be, no doubt, an important work, though implicit confidence, we apprehend, must not be placed in the author. The first volume is devoted to the history of geography; and the second, to the mathematical, physical, and political departments of the science. The first vol. is divided into 22 books. In the first, the author details his plan. In the second, he enters into the difficulties the science offered at its commencement, and ex-

amines the geographical knowledge, of Moses and Homer. The third is occupied on the travels and knowledge of Herodotus. In the fourth the *Periplus* of Hanno, and that of Scylax, and the works ascribed to Eudoxus, Aristotle, and some others previous to the expedition of Alexander, are analysed. He thinks, with Mannert, that the voyage of Hanno must be placed about the time of Herodotus. In the fifth, are enumerated the advantages that occurred to geography from the expedition of Alexander, the travels of Pytheas and Eudoxus, and the researches of Polybius and Possidonius; and it concludes with the opinions of various modern geographers concerning a point, on which the whole system of ancient geography hinges. This is, whether among the various measures of the earth, given by the ancients, some must be supposed to be erroneous; or whether the differences are to be ascribed to the employ of different stadia. Mons. Malte-Brun not only embraces the latter opinion, but admits all the varieties of the stadium pointed out by Gesselin. In books six and nine, are discussed the systems of Eratosthenes, Hipparchus, and Strabo. According to our author, the Thule of Pytheas was Jutland, part of which still bears the name of Thy, or Thyland, in the ancient Scandinavian, Thiuland. Book ten begins the history of the geographical discoveries of the Romans and their subjects, which are brought down to the year eighty, in book eleven. In the twelfth book, the knowledge, that Pliny and Tacitus had of the North of Europe, is examined. The thirteenth relates to the British isles, Spain and Gaul. Book fourteen is devoted to Marinus Tyrius, and a valuable elucidation of Ptolemy. In the fifteenth, which begins the geo-

graphy of the middle ages, a general view of the migrations of the northern nations, is given from the year 500 to 900. The sixteenth reviews the works that appeared on the science of geography in its decline. The seventeenth is particularly interesting, as it treats of the voyages and discoveries of the Normans and Scandinavians. The author is fully satisfied, that America was known to the Norman navigators five centuries before the voyage of Columbus. Bjorn, an Icelandic, sailing to Greenland in quest of his father, was driven by a storm far to the south-west, where he discovered Vinland. After his return, he again visited Vinland, in company with Lief, the son of Eric Rauda, and wintered there. This must have been about the latitude of 45°, as the sun was eight hours above the horizon in the shortest days. They seem to have formed a permanent settlement there, as in 1121, a Bishop Eric went from Greenland to Vinland for the purpose of converting his countrymen, who were still pagans. The remaining books continue the history of geography, through the middle ages down to the present time. The maps exhibit the primitive geography of the Greeks, according to Homer and Hesiod: the systems of Ptolemy, Strabo, and Eratosthenes: the world as known to the ancients, from a comparison of the systems of Danville and Gosselin: Europe before the irruption, of the barbarians, or about the end of the fourth century: Europe after their irruption, or about the end of the fifth century: the geography of the middle ages, or of the ninth and tenth centuries; and the present state of geography is eighteen maps.

A *Life of Zwinglius*, the Reformer of Switzerland, by J. G. Hesse, has been published at Paris, in 1 vol. 8vo. The French reviewer commends the execution, but excuses

himself from taking any notice of the religious opinions of Zwinglius. This seems to indicate, that a free discussion of religious topics is tender ground in France.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Collinge's new patent Axle-trees and Boxes. The following are the peculiar properties of this Invention, viz:—

SIMPLICITY in the mechanical construction; the most perfect security against a wheel coming off; and extreme durability, from their hard, accurate, and highly-polished surfaces being constantly supplied with oil.

By these means it may be presumed that friction is nearly annihilated; and those who have them in use assert their belief, that the draught is diminished one-fourth.

When it is considered that common axle-trees are, in fact, conical wedges, instead of being cylinders, the friction must be always great, sometimes immense; and the enormous expense in greasing and repairing them is a confirmation of the fact.

As every axle-tree and box is made to distinct and standard dimensions for each denomination of carriages, the wheels of one may be applied to those of another, in any part of the kingdom.

Any wheelwright can box wheels on this construction; and a common labourer put them on, or take them off, in a few minutes.

The Sudbury Coach, which sets out from Mr. Glover's, the Green Dragon Inn, Bishop-gate-street, travelled ten thousand miles with once oiling only; from which performance

alone an expense was saved of nearly one-half the price of these axle-trees, independent of the relief to the horses.

The adoption of this invention to rail-road waggons, in particular, would produce an immense saving, as once oiling would serve them for half a year at least.

As the establishment for manufacturing these axle-trees has been made upon a very large and expensive scale, and the profits required very moderate, they must be paid for on delivery.

The great utility of the inventor's former patent axle-trees, for gentlemen's carriages, may be estimated by the fact of there being upwards of six thousand now in use, comprising those of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; the Princess, and Princess Charlotte of Wales; the Dukes of York, Clarence Kent, and Cumberland; and the principal nobility and gentry in the united kingdom.

Made and sold only at the Manufactory, Bridge-road, Lambeth, where axle-trees of every description are made, of the best materials, and superior workmanship, at the usual prices.

Specification of the Patent granted to James Hall, of Walthamstow, in the County of Essex, Clerk; for a method or process of manufacturing a material of Twigs or Branches of Broom, Mallows, Rushes, and